INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

IJRCM

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

http://ijrcm.org.in/

ii

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Delhi

Founder Vice-Chancellor, GuruGobindSinghIndraprasthaUniversity, Delhi

Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, GuruJambheshwarUniversity, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON

LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana

Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri

Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

ADVISORS

DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), MaharajaAgrasenCollege, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, YanbuIndustrialCollege, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. PARVEEN KUMAR

Director, M.C.A., Meerut Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut, U. P.

PROF. H. R. SHARMA

Director, Chhatarpati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G.

PROF. MANOHAR LAL

Director & Chairman, School of Information & Computer Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), GuruGobindSinghI. P. University, Delhi

PROF. R. K. CHOUDHARY

Director, Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology, Panipat

DR. ASHWANI KUSH

Head, Computer Science, UniversityCollege, KurukshetraUniversity, Kurukshetra

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

http://ijrcm.org.in/

iii

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

Weinvite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the area of Computer, Business, Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, General Management, Banking, Education, Insurance, Corporate Governance and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting Education; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Monetary Policy; Portfolio & Security Analysis; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Business Education; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law, Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labor Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; Public Administration; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure; Transportation/Physical Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Digital Logic; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Multimedia; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic and Web Design. The above mentioned tracks are only indicative, and not exhaustive.

Anybody can submit the soft copy of his/her manuscript **anytime** in M.S. Word format after preparing the same as per our submission guidelines duly available on our website under the heading guidelines for submission, at the email address: **infoijrcm@gmail.com**.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION**:

                                                                                                    DATED: _____

    THE EDITOR
    IJRCM

    Subject: **SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF**   .

     (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

    DEAR SIR/MADAM

    Please find my submission of manuscript entitled '_____' for possible publication in your journals.

    I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

    I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

    Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

    NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:
    Designation:
    Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:
    Residential address with Pin Code:
    Mobile Number (s):
    Landline Number (s):
    E-mail Address:
    Alternate E-mail Address:

    NOTES:
    a)   The whole manuscript is required to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
    b)   The sender is required to mentionthe following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:
         New Manuscript for Review in the area of (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/ Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
    c)   There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
    d)   The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
    e)   Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
    f)   The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE**: The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS**: The author (s) **full name**, **designation**, **affiliation** (s), **address**, **mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT**: Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5.   **KEYWORDS**: Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.

6.   **MANUSCRIPT**: Manuscript must be in _**BRITISH ENGLISH**_ prepared on a standard A4 size _**PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**_. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.

7.   **HEADINGS**: All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.

8.   **SUB-HEADINGS**: All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.

9.   **MAIN TEXT**: The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES &TABLES**: These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered &self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.

11. **EQUATIONS**:These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.

12. **REFERENCES**: The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:

- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
- Use (**ed.**) for one editor, and (**ed.s**) for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
- Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
- The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
- For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
- The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

<u>**PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES**</u>:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, KurukshetraUniversity, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

CENTRALISED SYSTEM FOR e-PROCUREMENT- A NEW RISE IN PUBLIC SECTOR: A CASE STUDY

SHYNA K S
STENOGRAPHER
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SPICES RESEARCH
KOZHIKODE

SAYED MOHAMMED V V
SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SPICES RESEARCH
KOZHIKODE

ABSTRACT

In this era of modern world, people are more conscious about the integrity, efficiency and transparency in public sector. Based on the recommendations of the Committee on Public Procurement, headed by Shri.Vinod Dhall, the Department of Expenditure launched a Central Public Procurement Portal (www.eprocure.gov.in) with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC) for ensuring transparency, which in turn eliminates corruption. As it is in its developing stage, this study is meant for reviewing the progress made through this new initiative. At present, a total of 1300 nodal officers have registered in this portal for availing this facility of e-publishing/e-procurement. Even though the government has issued many circulars for implementing this system of e-procurement for the tenders with an estimated value of Rs. 10 lakhs and above, many organisations are not following this mandatory requirement. The objective of this study is to find out the impact of e-procurement system in our country. It has been found through this study that it is mainly happening in the sector of autonomous bodies and subordinate offices. Government has to take immediate steps for ensuring the participation of entire public sector undertakings. E-procurement system introduced by the central government can be termed as a gift to the suppliers also, as all tenders can be searched by them easily at one point access.

KEYWORDS

CPP Portal, E-procurement, E-procurement in India.

INTRODUCTION

lectronic procurement (E-procurement) is the use of Information and Communication Technology for procurement of goods and services by the buyers. It refers to the use of Internet-based (integrated) Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to carry out individual or all stages of the procurement process including search, sourcing, negotiation, ordering, receipt, and post-purchase review (Croom & Brandon-Jones, 2004). E-procurement is a link between the buyers and suppliers of goods and services. It helps the buyer to acquire goods through web-based technologies which reduces the cost, time and also enables promptness and transparency in the procurement system.

First level definition of e-government procurement provided by the World Bank (2003) is that "E-GP is the use of Information & Communications Technology (especially the Internet) by governments in conducting their procurement relationships with suppliers for the acquisition of goods, works, and consultancy services required by the public sector"

In our words, *"E-procurement is the process of doing procurement cycle in a systematic way with the use of web-based technologies for publishing, inviting and accepting tenders for the purchase/sale of goods, services, works, etc.".*

Before the introduction of e-procurement, the system of procurement was entirely different in government organisations. They were using the manual method of procurement system for purchase at that time. Even though the internet has launched in India in 1995 itself, in the recent years only the system of e-procurement has got a platform in India. Manual process of procurement involves a number of steps, which is figured in the following diagram:

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Obtaining approval for inviting tenders  │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
                      ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Publishing Notice Inviting Tenders (NIT) │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
                      ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        Bid submission by suppliers         │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
                      ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│         Bid evaluation by buyers           │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
                      ▼
┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        Awarding procurement order          │
└──────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
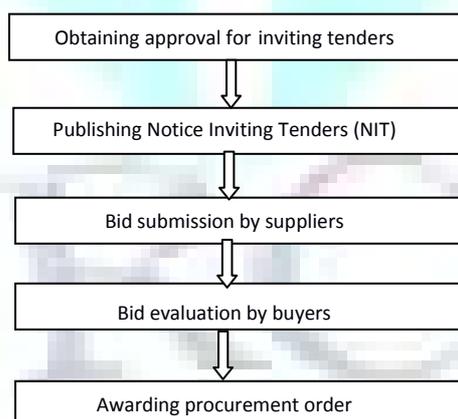
LIMITATIONS OF MANUAL PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

- High cost
- Time consuming
- No transparency
- Heavy work load
- Less efficiency and control
- Less number of competitive bids
- Chance for bribery as the payment method is conventional
- Chance for suppliers to syndicate for quoting a high rate
- Possibility of errors

E-procurement involves a set of technology solutions, such as e-tendering, e-auction, e-catalogue/purchasing, e-market place and e-invoicing etc.

ADVANTAGES OF E-PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

BENEFITS TO THE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

By implementing e-procurement system, an organisation will get the following benefits:

- Saves -
  - money
  - manpower
  - time
- Ensures smooth functioning and transparency with efficient control
- Implementation of e-procurement does not change any policies or laws related to procurement
- Reduce errors
- As it promotes competition, the organisation will be able to get a competitive rate
- Ensures authentication through Digital Signature Certificate
- There is no scope for the suppliers to join together for quoting a high rate which in effect reduces the competitive number of bids.

We can say that the main impact of e-procurement system is that it makes a good change in m^2t^2 (money, manpower, time and transparency)

BENEFITS TO THE SUPPLIERS

Besides the benefits offered to the organisations, e-procurement also provides the following advantages to the suppliers:

- Transparency: E-procurement system is free from the malpractices likely to be made by certain organisations as the system is very transparent.
- Centralised system for searching of tenders: It was difficult in manual procurement system for the suppliers to search tenders as the organisations were only depending on news papers and other traditional methods for publishing tenders at that time. By the use of latest technology, it is possible for the suppliers to track the tenders, which meets their requirements by a "one-click" process.
- Fast supply of information to the awardees: As the manual system cycle takes long time for completing the processes, the suppliers need to wait for a long time to know about the award of tender. But in e-procurement, the award details are easily available to the suppliers within a short period of time as the entire procurement cycle takes less time by using the internet facilities.
- Reduces the chance for bribery.
- The suppliers are able to resubmit quotation before the last date, in case of modification, if any.
- History of submitted tenders is available in individual suppliers account.
- Anytime accessibility.

NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF E-PROCUREMENT SYSTEM IN GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

It has been decided by the Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance in the year 2012, that all the ministries/departments of central government and its attached and subordinate offices would need to commence e-procurement in respect of all procurements with estimated value of Rs. 10 lakhs and above in a phased manner as per the prescribed schedule given below:

- In case of ministries / departments and their attached and subordinate offices: w.e.f. 1st January 2012
- In case of central public sector enterprises: w.e.f. 1st February 2012
- In case of autonomous / statutory bodies: w.e.f. 1st April 2012.

The Govt. of India with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC) has opened a Central Public Procurement (CPP) Portal at URL www.eprocure.gov.in, to facilitate all the government organisations to publish their tenders and other related activities. NIC also offers class room based and web based training for the users from all the government organisations. It also provides a 24 hour help desk and toll free number facility.

The primary objective of CPP portal is to provide a single point access to the information on procurements made across various Ministries /Departments and all the organisations functioning under them.

Options are given for the organisations either to adopt the e-procurement solution developed by the National Informatics Centre or to develop their own software solution as per the guidelines. However, the organizations using the latter option must publish the tender details simultaneously on the CPP Portal and their website should have a link to the CPP Portal.

The Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, has released the guidelines for compliance to quality requirements of e-procurement systems in August 2011. As per this document, the following are the important aspects to be kept in mind while implementing e-procurement in government organisations:

- Compliance of General Financial Rules, processes, roles (purchasing officer, local purchasing committee, etc.)
- Confidentiality and integrity of information
- Compliance of guidelines issued by Central Vigilance Commission from time to time
- System adaptability and customisation as prescribed by the respective authorities

The guidelines may be used by the stores department of govt. organisations, service providers of e-procurement and e-procurement application/solution providers. It is mandatory for the organisations to test the e-procurement solution through the Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate laboratories, which are located in Delhi, Bengaluru and Kolkata. STQC can be directly contacted by the service providers for testing/auditing. The e-procurement solution developed by NIC has also to be certified by STQC. After testing/auditing, STQC will issue a compliance certificate to the concerned organisation.

PRESENT STATUS OF CENTRAL PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PORTAL

As on 31st March 2013, a total of 1300 nodal officers have been registered in CPP Portal for availing the facility of e-procurement. The users registered in this portal are classified in to the following categories.

- Central government / department:
- State government /Union territories
- Public sector undertakings
- Public sector banks
- Other organisations

Even though the portal is targeted for the benefit of central govt. ministries/departments, the state government departments and other organisations are also availing this facility.

The following tables depict a picture on e-procurement trends (Table 1) and details of tenders published through CPP Portal (Table 2):

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT   42

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

http://ijrcm.org.in/

TABLE 1: E-PROCUREMENT TRENDS

Financial Year	No. of Tenders	Value in Crores (INR)
2003 - 2004	1549	3623
2004 - 2005	4901	30822
2005 - 2006	9930	11892
2006 - 2007	21985	31487
2007 - 2008	33904	75119
2008 - 2009	44883	130061
2009 - 2010	26062	28208
2010 - 2011	47182	19675
2011 - 2012	49354	24436

Source: www.eprocurement.gov.in

TABLE 2: MINISTRY-WISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED USERS AND PUBLISHED TENDERS (AS ON 15.04.2013)

Name of Ministry/Department	No. of Registered Users	No. of published tenders
Ministry of Railways (MoR)	27	11565
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	66	7856
Ministry of Coal (MoC)	47	2145
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	13	1900
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)	64	1636
Ministry of Power (MoP)	24	1576
Department of Atomic Energy (DoAE)	16	1234
Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)	8	1140
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (MoHIPE)	39	663
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MoCIT)	49	588
State Government/Others	46	478
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (MoCF)	29	467
Ministry of Mines (MoM)	17	457
Ministry of Shipping (MoS)	23	359
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	26	257
Ministry of Steel (MoS)	28	217
Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD)	18	214
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	38	192
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)	15	160
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)	17	136
Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoCI)	24	104
Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	9	98
Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)	6	66
Ministry of External Affairs (MoEA)	13	64
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	15	58
Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)	12	54
Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)	12	51
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)	5	31
Ministry of Textiles (MoTx)	6	29
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME)	3	26
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)	6	24
Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	7	24
Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA)	1	22
Department of Space (DoS)	10	21
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MoIB)	8	21
Ministry of Youth Affairs (MoYA)	4	16
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE)	4	14
Cabinet Secretariat (CS)	7	12
Ministry of Culture (MoCul)	7	11
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MoNRE)	2	6
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (MoPPGP)	2	4
Ministry of Planning (MoPl)	1	2
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MoOIA)	2	2
Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	2	2
Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MoCA)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Law and Justice (MoLJ)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)	Nil	Nil
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS)	Nil	Nil
Total	778	34002

Even though there are 1300 registered nodal officers under CPP Portal, only 778 registered users have availed this facility of e-procurement.
The following figures show the details of ministry-wise registered users (Figure 1) and published tenders (Figure 2):

FIGURE 1: MINISTRY-WISE DETAILS OF REGISTERED USERS OF CPP PORTAL (TOP 20 MINISTRIES)
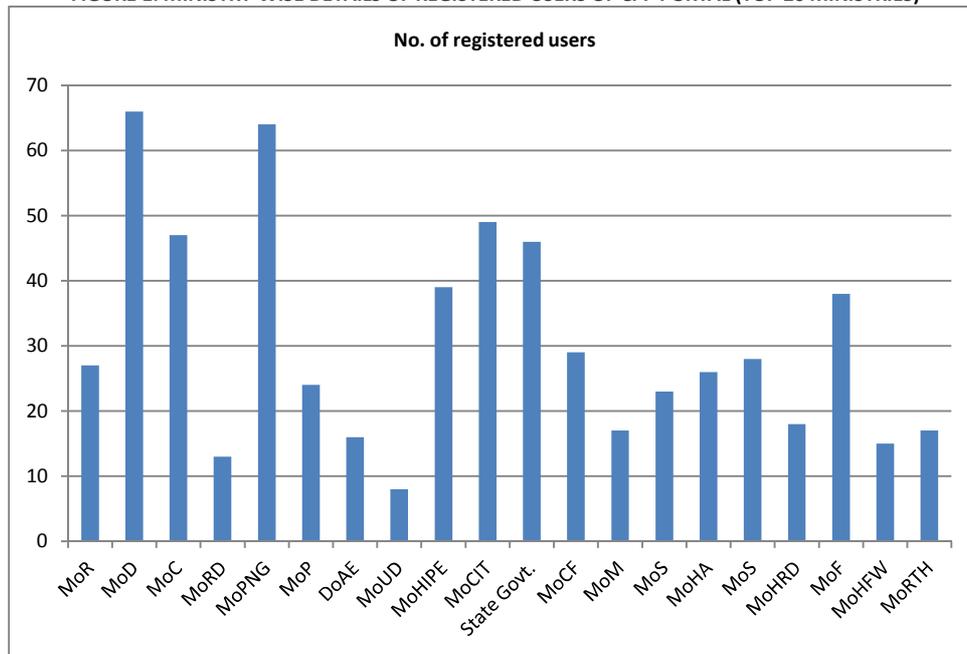

FIGURE 2: MINISTRY-WISE DETAILS OF TENDERS PUBLISHED THROUGH CPP PORTAL (TOP 20 MINISTRIES)
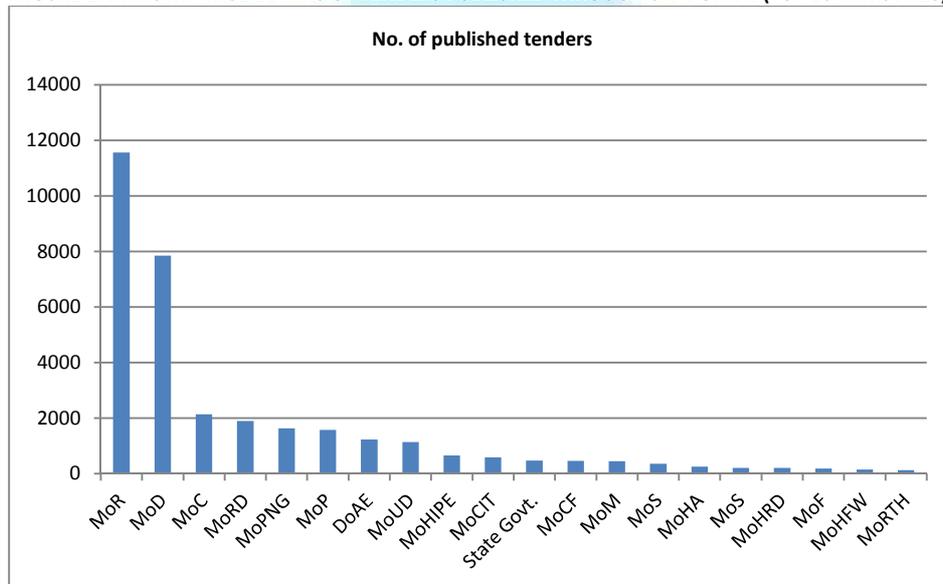
It is clear from the chart that the Ministry of Defence has the highest number of registered users. However, Ministry of Railways holds the credit of publishing highest number of tenders through CPP Portal. Up to March 31st 2013, a total of 18257 bids have been awarded through this portal.

CONSTRAINTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF e-PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

Although many organisations implemented e-procurement, this system is yet to be implemented in many organisations including central government autonomous bodies.

The following are the constraints for implementation of e-procurement system in the organisations:

• **Lack of awareness of government orders:** Even though the government has circulated the memorandum to various organisations/departments/autonomous bodies, due to ignorance, it has not been reached the ultimate authority, which has to take action for implementation of e-procurement in the concerned department.

• **Lack of knowledge in using web-based technologies/skilled staff:** Some organisations in rural areas are expressing poor response to this system due to non-availability of skilled staff for implementing this.

• **Lack of proper training:** NIC is providing training programmes to the needy persons. However, NIC could not achieve 100% success in providing training to all the departments. Web-based learning is not possible for those institutes, which lacks adequate skilled staff.

• **Poor response from the part of suppliers:** As some suppliers are showing a negative approach to this method of procurement, it reduces the number of competitive bids.

• **Lack of security:** Another important aspect is the fear about the security of the information submitted by the suppliers and departments.

• **Implementation of their own e-procurement system:** Even though some organisations in government sectors are successfully implemented e-procurement through their own software solution, they fail to upload a copy of the same in the Central Public Procurement Portal and to provide a link to CPP portal in the concerned portal, due to lack of awareness of CPP Portal/government orders.

• **Conservative mentality:** Some organisations are not ready to accept the latest technologies as they believe that the old system is best and it is difficult for such organisations to adapt to the new changing world.

SUGGESTIONS

The scope of CPP Portal may be widened by ensuring participation of all public sector undertakings. Awareness programmes and training programmes may be conducted in state level by NIC for the government organisations.   As some organisations are depending private software solution providers for maintaining their own e-procurement portal, it increases the initial cost of implementation. Even though, such portal needs to be tested in STQC Laboratories, it is not being done by organisations. Moreover, those organisaitons are also required to publish the tenders in CPP portal in addition to their web portal. This creates duplication of work. Hence, government may withdraw the option given for the organisations to adopt their own software solution for e-procurement, instead government may strictly instruct the organisations to use CPP Portal and penalty may be charged from those organizations, which fail to follow this instruction. This change can ensure a full-fledged centralised system of e-procurement.

CONCLUSION

It has been found that the e-procurement system is widely accepted by most of the direct central government organisations. However, the system is yet to be implemented in certain ministries and statutory bodies/autonomous bodies, which still depends on conventional method of procurement. E-procurement system offers transparency, efficiency, better control and saving of money, manpower and time. The success of e-procurement with efficient security system is definitely a good initiative on the part of Govt. of India.   Many state government departments initiated their own e-procurement system with the help of NIC. We can definitely say that this new initiative has a positive impact. By providing proper training and ensuring participation from all sectors coming under central government, it can achieve a cent percent success in this venture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REFERENCES

1.   Croom, S. & Brandon-Jones, A. (2004).   "E-Procurement: Key issues in e-Procurement implementation and operation in the public sector", 13th International Purchasing & Supply Education & Research Association (IPSERA) Conference, April 4-7, Catania, Italy.
2.   Gilbert, A. "E-procurement: Problems behind the Promise". Information Week 48, 2000. Pp. 49-57.
3.   Sheng, M.L., "The impact of internet-based technologies on the procurement strategy", 2nd International Conference on Electronic Commerce, Taipei. December 2002.
4.   World Bank (WB) (2003). Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP): World Bank Draft Strategy. October 2003.

WEBSITES
5.   http://egovstandards.gov.in/guidelines/guidelines-for-e-procurement/e-Procurement%20Guidelines.pdf
6.   www.eprocure.gov.in
7.   www.eprocurement.gov.in
8.   www.ireps.gov.in

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Computer Application and Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you tosupply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail**infoijrcm@gmail.com** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If youhave any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail **infoijrcm@gmail.com**.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other
Journals